NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; we would be thereally paid for. Our Forkion Correspondence are particularly Required to SEAL ALL INTERS AND PACKAGES SENT TO US.

... XVI...... AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

DOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-RIENZI-ALL THAT BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Vision of THE MIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Equistrian Pearons BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Love IN A BATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-HARRY BURN-

BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway-My FRIEND IN THE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad

FELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Fellows' Musical Hall, 444 BORN & WHITE'S OPERA TROUPE, Coliseum, 450 AMERICAN MUSEUM-ANUSING PERFORMANCES AF

MEW YORK AMPHITHEATRE, ST Bowery-Equestrias WASHINGTON HALL-PANORANA OF THE PILORIN'S

BATTLER'S COSMORANA, corner of Thirteenth street MINERVA ROOMS-PANORANA OF IRELAND. MOPE CHAPEL-CONCERT BY THE ALLEGHANIANA STOPPANI HALL-PANGRAMA OF HUNGARY.

New York, Monday, April 7, 1851.

The Expected California News. The Empire City, El Dorado, Georgia, and North America, are now fully due at this port, and may be expected at any moment, with fifteen days later news from the gold region.

Telegraphic Summary.

The news from Boston represents that the peace of the city is undisturbed, though two armed negrees have been examined and held to bail. They were found in Court Square, with pistols and knives concealed about their persons. They seem to have acted on the silly advice given by Wendall Phillips. in his speech on Boston Common last week, for he, it seems, stood as bail for both prisoners. This Wendall Phillips is a man of property, and a graduste of Harvard College, where he gave promise of real usefulness to society, by his early literary acquirements. He is the son of John Phillips, the first Mayor of Boston, who was elected to that office in 1822, and who died in 1823. He left a handsome property, a large portion of which the sin possesses. Wendall Phillips has been devoted to the vocation in which he has been engaged in connection with the abolitionists, and he might have had some influence, till he exhibited his recent inflammatory spirit. His own bad counsels, however, have overturned now his power to do any great evil. He may incite the ignorant to illegal violence; but the retribution will be severe upon himself and the victims of his dangerous advice.

It will be gratifying to the friends of their country, its constitution and laws, to know that the citisens of Boston are determined to see the laws of the United States enforced, and no: submitted to the trampling feet of any insane minority. The military of the city hold themselves in readiness to sustain the federal and municipal officers.

The Elections To-day in Connecticut and Massachussetts.

This is the day set apart for the election of State officers, members of the House of Representatives, and members of the Legislature, in the State of Connecticut. It will be one of the most important elections ever held in Connecticut-not as regards the triumph or defeat of either the whig or democratic candidates as such, but as respecting the great principles that are embodied in the compromise measures passed at the last session of Congress, and the sad effects which the election of men known to be opposed to those bills, and in favor of the further ngitation of the slavery question, would produce throughout the whole country. On the Legislature to be elected to-day, will devolve the duty of electing an United States Senator for six years, and the character of the delegates from that State

Under these circumstances, therefore, we think we are right in saying that this will be one of the most important elections that was ever held in the State of Connecticut. We hope that the result will not disappoint the friends of the Union and the constitution throughout the country. Notwithstanding that the arch-agitater of New York, William H. Seward, and his sattalites have endeavored to indostrinate the people of Connecticut with their anti-slavery and disorganizing dectrines, we trust that the heart of that State is in the right place, and that the Union and constitution will be sustained, as was the case at the recent election in Rhode Island. From what we have hear! from Connecticut recently, we are led to believe that the people have determined not to vote for any te who is not known to be an open an avowed opponent of the further agitation of the slavery question, and a griend of the Union and the constitution. If we have been corre-tfly informed, there need be no apprehension felt for the result of

It is manifestly the interest of the people of Connecticat to put in office none but man who are known to be devoted to the constitution, and who are in favor of according to the Southern States all the rights which are guaranteed to these by that sacred instrument. They are a manufacturing peo ple, and their business relations with the South are extensive. They are is a measure dependent on the South for the great passperity which they enjoy; and they would be false to their interests, as well as to their duties, if they elect to office, men who are not in favor of pence and barmony between the two sections of the country, and of restoring the fraternal feelings which hitherto existed between them, and which would still exist but for the acts. intrigues and demagoguism of such disorganizers as Seward and his minions in the North. leland has recently convinced the South tha she, at all events, is not false to her duty-that one New England State at least is deaf to the insidious teachings of abolition agilators, and that she is on the ride of the constitution and the laws. will be the alm, we hope, of Connecticut, to follow her example, and to administer a rebuke to the agitators which will convince them that she cannot be driven into a policy dangerous to the Union.

The people of Massachusetts, likewise will to-day make an attempt to elect four members of the House of Representatives from that State, to fill vacancie which now exist. Mr. Rantoul, candidate in the Second district, and who was elected by the coalition to a nine days' seat in the Senate of the United States, has recently declared himself hostile to the Fugitive Stare law. It is to be hoped he will be

Paon Trace Island.-We have received Turks Island papers to the 5th March. The Reyal Gazette says that the salt pends at Grand Turk and Salt Cay are in as forward a state as can be expected for the senson of the year; and a correspondent at Salt Cay writes that it is probable, with fair weather, there will be sait for sale there in three weeks. The imperial government has granted £2000 towards the erection of a lighthon, wo on Grand Cay. Turks Island. The work is to be undertaken by the ordinance department and it is supposed will be commenced immediately. The light is to be a treating one, superfor to the one at Bermusta. It is to be placed on the North Bluff, and to be one hundred feet

AMUSEMENTS IN THE METROPOLIS-In our advertising columns may be found from sixteen to twenty places of public amusement, which invite the public to enjoy, at reasonable prices, the rational, and often elegant, entertainments which are offered by the several managers. Sixteen of these places are permanently open; and, occasionally, as, for instance, to-morrow night, other places are opened, uch as Castle Garden, Bleecker street Hall, th Tabernacle, Tripler Hall, and the like. During the last week, in making our tour through the me tropolis, we made some rough estimates of the numbers of persons who visit these places, and of the average daily receipts of the managers. They may be classed as follows:-

Amphitheatre.... Christy's Minstrels Fellows' Minstrels. Fellows' Minstreis.
Horn and White's
Franklin Museum.
Sattler's Cosmorama.
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progre
Panerama at Stoppani's. \$5 800 18,800 In this estimate, however, it should be

that we do not profess to state the capacity of the various houses, but indicate, as nearly as possible, from the attractions and other circumstances, the common receipts of the present season. The Astor Place House will open with the French vaudeville company, to-night, and, perhaps, may swell the aggregate considerably; while the strength of all e cutertainments, for this evening, may increase the receipts to a sum not far from ten thousand dollars-some of the establishments named being capable, on extraordinary occasions, of holding several hundred more persons than have been noticed as usually visiting them. The Broadway Theatre will accommodate, probably, sufficient to swell its receipts to one thousand dollars; and the large saloons at Niblo's will permit as many as three thousand to be present, as has cently been seen. Of some of the halls devoted to public amusement, it may be said, they are always full, and present but little variation in their receipts. Christy's Minstrels and Fellows' Minstrels, for instance, have a regular tide of customers; and the same may be said of Burton's and of Brougham's establishments. Where there may seem to appear a discrepancy between the average of numbers and the average of receipts, it is to be explained by the mixed prices of admission, which are very much affected by the character of the performances. However, it is not necessary to b more exact, our purpose being merely to show the amount of money expended in public amusements, and the number of persons who are drawn by them from dangerous idleness, and from the small traps which are always set in large cities to catch strangers and the youthful members of society. Probably at least fifteen thousand persons are every day and evening thus engaged in rational

In another point of view, public amusements must be regarded by the public economist as highly useful to society. They singularly promote the great law of distribution, out of which springs all the financial happiness of society. Tens of thousands of our citizens directly profit by them, from the proprietors of omnibuses and coaches, and the drivers of them, to the holder of real estate, who btains a large rent from the manager. A decent dress being indispensable even at the humblest amusement, the clothiers, tailors, dress-makers, glovers, hat-makers, bonnet-makers, all gain some thing, while the managers distribute to thousands of printers, paper-makers, merchants, artists, perormers and their families, and so to boardinghouse keepers and landlords; and then to grocers, market-men, and, indeed, to every class in the community, the greater proportion of all the money received from those, who promote their own happiness of temper, and we may add, cultivate their own taste, by a proper regard for public amuse

THE NEW JURSEY RAILBOAD MONOPOLY -- NOW that travelling between the North and the South has commenced, we hear the usual complaints about the exorbitant fare charged on the monopoly railroad; between this city and Philadelphiamiserable accommodations which are furnished by the monopoly-and of the loose and irregular manner in which that railroad is conducted. These complaints are just and well founded: but the monopolists are deaf and dumb when applied to on the subject, and appear to be actuated by otive-to fleece the travelling munity out of all they can, and to conduct their affairs without any reference at all to the wants or comforts of their passengers.

How much longer, we would inquire, is the rest of the country to be at the mercy of this monopoly? Is there no way of breaking it up? We hear a great deal at election times of anti-monopoly and anti-monopolists; but as soon as the excitement is over, the cry of anti-menopoly is never heard. It appears to be quite immaterial which party is elected-the monopoly still continues-the ars do not go a mile faster in the hour-the discomforts of a trip to Philadelphia or back are equally as great as ever, and the flame of a diete tallow candle continues to be the only light prorided for the passengers.

By the way, we have heard it intimated that the press of New York, as well as that of New Jersey, has been feed by the monopolists to keep silent respecting the extortion and abuses practised in the management of this railroad. Can it be possible that the newspapers of this city can be pur chased in this manner? Can it be possible that a few free Lokets to each, will induce the journals of New York to hold their tongues, and not denounce this monopoly, and the meappolists who control it, as they ought to be mounced? If such is the case, then, indeed has New York journalism fallen from its high estate. The public, however, shadl know that the Herald is not among the number-that we despise such degrading trickery as much as we do the menopolists themselves, and that we shall denounce the imposition gractised by this swin-lling corporation, at all times and on all occasions.

It appears to us that the twople of New Jersey could, if they would, relieve themselves of this monopoly. There are certainly some honest and influential men among them, who cannot be purchazed. There are some of them, certainly, who refuse to accept free tickets, or to revelve any compliment from the men who have utixed such a tigms on their State as these monopolists have done by their extortion and their atter disregard to the comforts and conveniences of these who are compelled to travel through their State. Why do ot such men unite, and form a party in opposition to the monopoly ?

INTELLIGENCE FROM CENTRAL AMERICA -We IL TO POceived from Guatemaia, the Gueta de Guatemaia t , the Sth of February. It does not contain any further a cens of the war with San Salvador and Honduras. The 174cete is filled with numerous addresses of thanks to Ge-neral Carrers, who defeated the army of the two united States at Arada, on the 2d of February, The President of the State of San Salvador issued a

proclamation calling all the inhabitants to arm themselves, in order to defend the country against the threat ened invasion of the Guatemala forces. All persons helping the enemy as spies and otherwise, or running from the State, in order to not take up arms, will be considered as traitors and judged as such.
General Carrers was yet at Sta Ana. with his troops
We have seen nothing of the march of Nasconolos after

his defeat.

The President of the national representation of Centrel America had sent a proclamation to Salvador. Honduras, and Nicaragua, to discontinue the war with Gua-

There were \$1 deaths in Boston during the week ending

The Law Courts-April To

term of the law courts will be opened to-day, and if we may judge from the length of the various calendars, the business that remains to be disposed of is still very considerable. In the Superior Court, the case of N. P. Willis vs. Edwin Forrest, for assent, stands No. 102, and that of Catharine N. Forrest vs. Edwin Forrest, for divorce, No. 334, so that there is every probability of both colled at the end of this week or the early part of next. Philander T. Jones has a libel suit against George Wilkes entered in this court, which stands No. 92 on the calendar, and one of the earliest causes to be tried in the Supreme Court circuit, is an action, at suit of same plaintiff guinst Wilker, also for libel. In the Common Please where there is the usual amount of assaults and batteries and other differences to settle by law, one court only will be opened for trials in consequence of the absence of Judge Daly in Europe, on sick leave. One judge will be occupied in chambers and in hearing special motions.

In the Supreme Court there will be rather a novel and

interesting case, in the nature of a mandamus. It appears that a young gentleman named Barnett, the son of an American Indian, had graduated at one of our universities, without any objection having been made to his complexion, and that he subsequently studied at the Medical College of New York, for two years, where also his hue was not considered as a bar to his seeking for a diploma in the profession of medicine, until the sons of some Southern planters entered the college for the same purpose. Then the Southern blood revolted at the idea of proximity to black, and the heads of the institution were called on to free them from an association to which they could not submit. It was contended that Mr. Barnett was far removed from niggerdom, that he was the son of a copper colored Indian. The directors were, however, obliged to yield to the remonstrances, which were numerous, and the colored student of two years standing was prohibited from any further attendance at the col-lege, in pursuit of the healing art. Mr. Barnett is a minor, and the mandamus is sought by his father to comstudies, or show cause why, after two years apprentice-ship, they have excluded him from the benefits of the knowledge, so far acquired, at considerable expense.

In the event of Judge Barculo refusing to sign the bill of exceptions taken by George Wilkes' counsel, at Poughkeepsie, on his trial and conviction for libel on Mr Jordan, they talk of applying for a mandamus in the Supreme Ccurt, to compel him to do so. These mandamuses promise some interesting, and, we opine, rather warm and exciting remarks.

The United States Circuit Court will also open this day, but it is not expected that the trial of the mutineers and alleged murderers, on board the American bark Glen, will be brought to trial this month. The business of the law courts altogether, for the present term, will furnish some curious and interesting trials; and as the judges are determined to clear the calendars before the vacation, as far as is practicable and consistent with justice to all parties, we may expect that the remainder of this month will be a busy period.

The April term of the Court of General Sessions will open for the trial of criminal causes this morning; and, as usual, there is enough to do. A tedious trial—the Jewitt case-which occupied half of the last term, necessarily 'hrew considerable business over from the March term, which will, or which ought to, be disposed of during the present month. Among the indictments found by the last Grand Jury is a bill against John Graham and Dewitt C. Graham for an assault and battery, perpetrated on the person of James G. Bennett, whom the defendants ascailed as he was walking down Broadway, in company with Mrs. B., on the 9th of November last; and an indic; ment against one Michael Murray, for the same offence perpetrated egainst the person of Captain Turnbull, of the Eighth ward police, who was interrupted and assaulted by Murray while in the performance of his official duty The Grand Jury of the present term will probably have before them for consideration a complaint against one of the Grahams for assaulting Mr. Benjamin Galbraith as he was walking up Broadway, at a time subsequent to the first mentioned assault. It is only in courts of justice that well disposed citizens can expect to compete with ruffianism. Here a gentleman meets the bully or the assassin as it becomes him to meet such beings: the bully in the dock and the gentleman on the witness stand Thus, without descending to anything like personal controversy, the ends of justice may be answered, and the wrongs of the aggrieved party, in a measure, redressed The cases above referred to are by no means compli-cated. The affidavits are full and complete, and there seems to be nothing in the way of disposing of them at once. In addition to the Graham and Murray cases there will be the usual list of offences to be tried for out rages against persons and property—assaults, burglaries, largeries, bigamies, &c., &c., With the ruffianism and law-breaking dishonesty of a population like ours to contend against, the Court of Sessions always has enough to

Political Intelligence. ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

Massachuserrs.-The third trial to elect several repre sentatives in Congress takes place to-day. The following

are the candidates:-Dist Whig.
2.—Charles W. Upham Robert Kantoul, Jr.
4.—Beni, Thompson, K. Fredhingham, Jr.
Jan. E. Pasifrey.
J. S. C. Knowleon Charles Allen, Henry W. Bishop, Joer Haven.

Connecticut.-In this State an election will be held for State officers, members of the Legislature, and for members of Congress. The following are the nominations of

Governor. Lafsyette S. Poster, Lieut. Governor. Green Hendrick, Sec y of State. Roger H. Mills, Treasurer. Thomas Clarke, Controller. Selah Strong, CONGRESS. Dist. Whig.
1.—Charles Chapman,
2.—James F. Babcock,
3.—John C. Ames,
4.—Thomas B. Butler, Democrat.
Loren P. Waido.
Colin M. Ingersoll.
Chausecy F. Cleveland.
Origen S. Seymour.

THE HON. DANIEL WEBSTER.-This honourable gentleman is still at the Astor House, and will remain there till to-morrow. Though ill he is overwhelmed with calls. the politicians, it appears, not having much consideration for his personal comfort. He is very low, and is affected with spasms. He has been suffering for some time from dysentery.

time from dysentery.

Police Intelligence.

Arrest on Suspicion—Large quantity of Property Recovered.—The police of the Nineteenth ward arrested, on Saturday afterneon, two men, called James Calhoun and John McNaughten, having in their peasession a large quantity of day goods, which the accused parties were endeavoring to reil. It seems that the two prisoners were in a porter home, situated at the corner of Tenth avenue and Fortythird street. Here the police found these two men, in peasersion of a large chest, containing forty large valuable shares, thirty-two small worsted shawle, eight pleese of valuable silk, twenty-one silk handkerchiefs, five pieces of callion, and five pairs of white silk gloves. On the percent of Cathoan was found \$30 in money. Before the police took them into custody, the prisoners commenced to rell the property at anction, but before the first article was knocked down, the police knocked down the americancer, took them into custody, and conveyed them before the magistrate, who committed them to prison to avait an owner for the property, which is believed to be staken. The accused parties were unable to give any satisfactory statement as to how they came into possession of the property. The articles can be seen by applying to the clerk of police, Jefferson market. Sixth avenue. Arnest of Two Burgiers—On Saturday evening, officers Burnstend and Weed succeeded in arresting two termuns, called William Swartz and Anthony Schayder, on a clurge of burgiariously entering the cabinet shop of John Schmidt. No. 124 Ediridge street, on the 30th of March steading thereform a size, serve, and other articles valued at \$6. They are likewise charged with scaliciously destroying several nahogany extencion tables, rained at \$400. It seems these two men formerly worked for Schmidt, and on leaving, a dispute arros and other articles at \$400. It seems these two men formerly worked for Schmidt, and on leaving, a dispute arros he being \$1.50 claimed by one of the men, which Schmidt refused to pay. A sait was

mode in which they have taken out their satisfaction Justice Mounifort committed the accused parties to price for trial.

Fisient dissentit and Relbery.—Officer Burnstead arrested, yesterday a man by the name of Benjamin Laforge, on a charge of violently accounting Robert Hingham, residing at No. 73 Ridge street, aided by two other men not yet arrested; and while thus insensible, by the violence of the beating, Hingham alleges that he was robbed of \$40 in mency. The assault was perpetrated on the night of the Let of April, at the house No. 250 Eleventh street, or better known as "Battle row," where scarcely a day agree but what a violent disturbance takes place in the via Inity. Hingham was very severely beaten. The accuse a was taken before Justice Mountfort, who committed him to prison for trial.

Jores, et al. William Calucy, was arrested on Saturday hight on a charge of committing a burglary on the premises No. 18, 'Sulivan street, on the 25d of December inst. In each party with a young man by the name of Harmen, who was p. vicinsly arrested; likewise with robbing the premises No. 16 Sulivan street. They were both emmitted to prison by Justice Mountfort, to answer the charge.

charge.

Charge of Stealing \$4.0.—A woman called Kate Foster
was arrested yesterony, on a charge of stealing \$40 from
Michael Lawiess. Officers 6, raghty and lingham, of the
Fixth word police took her into custody on the charge,
and Justice Obern committed her to the Tombs for a

On Saturday evening an entertainment was given at he rooms of the National Academy of Design, 66 way, to a large number of invited guests, comprising literary men, artists, and patrons of art. The company must have exceeded three hundred persons. The time mentioned for supper in the invitation was 8 o'clock, but that part of the cutertainment did not commence till 9 o'clock. An hour's delay for supper is generally a very tedious and an irksome one. On the present occasion it was quite different. Never was an hour spent more agreeably; the feast of art presented before the eye and the mind was a rarer and more acceptable treat to every man who was not a slave to appetite, than the choicest anquet ever spread on the table of royalty. Of all the fine arts, that which claims the highest niche in the tem ple of genius, and brings man nearest to the gods, is inting; and no other affords the same smount of intelectual enjoyment as the art that can immortalise the artist and his subject, despoiling time of half his theft, and conjuring up, as with the wand of the euchanter, our own immediate kindred, and the kindred of all the world the "departed spirits of the mighty dead." The rooms were brilliantly illuminated with gas, and on

the walls not a vacant spot was to be seen—they were covered with the creations of genius. All that was wanting to complete satisfaction, was the catalogue, which had not come from the hands of the tardy printer. The company promenaded through every apartment, and criticised condemned, or admired. Whether in the number or the merits of the pictures, the exhibition for this year leadmitted on all hands to have eclipsed every exhibition of the past. The improvement is chiefly in heads and landscapes, the former constituting by far the largest proporof the collection. Many of the pictures indihigh order of talent. The life-like expression, the tone. the coloring, and the finish, all mark the evident progress that has been made in this country in the divine art of Xeuxis and Appelles, Michael Angelo and Raphael, Coreggio and Salvator Rosa, Rubens and Rembrandt, Murillo and Claude, Reynolds and Lawrence, and Barry, our wn West and Cepley, and Trumbull, and Alston, and Inman. It is true that some of the compositions possess small merit; but the wonder is that there are so w of this class among so large a collection, and in a new country, where the fine arts are still in their infancy and, under such circumstances, it is well to end even the faintest and the feeblest indications of talentto foster every plant of native genius, and make it racy of the soil. In despite of disadvantages, painting in this country has been more extensively cultivated than any of the sister arts; and portrait painting, which has be-ceme a profitable pursuit, has attained to a very high degree of perfection. It has been asked, why so little progress has been made in historical painting in America? The answer is, not for want of native talent, but from want of encouragement, either from the government or frem individuals. Money has not yet been sufficiently accumulated here in the hands of men of high education and fine taste, to reward the efforts of genius in this, the highest department of the art. Strange as it may appear at first blush, the general diffusion of wealth and prosperity, is the cause that most retards the production of great historical paintings in the United States. But the day is not distant when, even in this respect, America rival every other nation in the world. Hitherto she has been too busy building up her liberty and her national institutions. In her leisure she will add the ornamental to the useful. The history of the Roman people affords a parallel. From the foundation of that empire till it had attained its highest pitch of grandeur, painting was but little practised or patronised, though the immortal works of Greece, the nurse of arms and arts, were so largely imported, and afforded abundant incentives to This warlike people were too much occupied with schemes of aggrandizement and military glory, to devote much attention to the cultivation of the fine arts. Yet did Italy, in her after-repose, produce the greatest painters the world has ever yet seen. Who can say that imerica will not give birth to a new historical school

that will reach the height of her own mighty destiny? These reflections were suggested by the glowing canvass as we passed from picture to picture, and cast the mind's eye back into the past and forward into the future. We bserved in the collection a fine English cattle picture, lent by Miss Carey, of Philadelphia, to grace the exhibition. It is by Cooper, and cost 200 guineas. But the object that attracted most attention was not a painting but a creation of the sister art of sculpture. It was an infant, by E. D. Palmer, of Albany, which he calls the Infant Ceres, but is said to be an exact likeness of his own child. The marble is, perhaps, the purest piece of Italian fine in the whole of a large statue. The snowy whiteness the exquisite form and symmetry, but, above all, the perfect finish of this work by a man, who, two years ago was a carpenter, elicited the most unbounded admiration from every spectator. Mr. Paimer bids fair to be

the sculptor of America.

Supper having been announced, the guests were shown into another room whose waits were adorned with pictures they had not yet seen. The ranges of tables were covered with every delicacy and luxury, both of food and drink. But as there would not be room for half the name drink. But as there would not be room for half the num-ber of those present to sit, there were no seats placed, and all stood up together upon the perfect level of republican equality. When justice was done to the excellent vinules, Mr. Suracass called the meeting to order, and p., posed the toast of "The National Academy of Design."

Mr. Durano, the Pressdent, responded as follows:— Gentlemen, in responding to the sentiment just express-ed, I cannot do less than ask your attention to a few brief remarks in relation to the academy. I will not detrief remarks in relation to the academy. I will not do tain you by minute details of its history, although my own feelings awaken many reminescences not irrelevant to the occasion, nor perhaps uninteresting to many present (Applance.) It is sufficient for me to state, that in invit-ing you to examine the works constitution the (Applance.) It is sufficient for me to state, that in inviting you to examine the works constituting the twenty-sixth annual exhibition, that this academy is the first and only institution in the country devoted to the cultivation of the arts of design, founded and governod solely by artists—that it originated in the firm conviction in the minds of its founders, of the necessity of such an institution—that although it was opposed by powerful individual interests, and impeded by innumerable obstacles, thas succeeded and progressed with constantly increasing prosperity, (with the exception of an interruption recently encountered, and which I trust, is but temporary) for the space of a quarter of a century—that it recently encountered, and which, I trust, is but temporary.) for the space of a quarter of a century—that it has instituted and maintained for nearly all that period free schools for the study of the antique, and living mode and in which from forty to fifty students have been annual free schools for the study of the antique, and living model and in which from forty to fifty students have been annually admitted—[Cheers]—that it was no sooner established and in successful operation, than the artistic reputation of this city rose from a rank subordinate to our sieter cities, till it stood, as it now stands, deservedly above them. I might advert, perhaps, with some degree of feeling, to the signs of public apathy, as well as private indifference, towards the true interests of art, in connection with this academy, which have cast a shade of discouragement over us during the last few years; but I forbear, in the hope impired by present prospects, that the cloud has passed away; and, indeed, a more agreeable task awaits me in referring, as I do with pleasure, to the evidence of increasing activity, unanimity and concentration of purpose, in the entire body of artists, towards the enlargement and elevation of their sphere of influence. I have alinded to a temporary interruption in its prosperity; but I can hardly realize the fact of any interruption, when I look upon the collection which now covers these walls; nor can I believe that an exhibition of its character, in extent and varied merit—unsurpassed, perhaps unequalled, by any other ever offered to the public in this country—can fall to meet a just approached a prefer to rest our claims to encouragement—(apphause)—and secure to the profession its true position in the ranks of intellectual power. I conclude, accordingly, by effering this sentiment—

"Union and harmony of action, and compromise, if

ingly, by effering this sentiment—
"Union and harmony of action, and compromise, if necessary, among all institutions devoted to the cause of art."

This antiment sentiment was received with the most enthuci-

tic appleure.
Mr. Vas Wisker then proposed—
The health of the President of the American Art "The health of the Freedent of the American Art Union."

Mr. Cozzasa being loudly called on, then said—It gives me pleasure, Mr. President and gentlemen, in responding o your call, to often my congratulations on this opening of your annual exhibition. It is siways a source of grati-fication to me to witness each new step in our national progress in the arts. For evidences of this progress every lover of art must look to those whose talents and crains have given a national character to the Academy pregress in the arts. For evidences of this progress every lover of art must look to those whose talents and genius have given a national character to the Academy of Besign. (Cheers.) Believe me, sir, they are in error a ho think that there is a desire to mar the prosperity or to waken the energies of the academy, on the part of those who have chosen other modes of action to foster the cause of art. (Applause.) The institution with which I am connected has always been ready to give due creat to the great merit of those whose works embellish your walls to-night, and whose names adorn the catalogue of men who were not born to die." (Enthuciastic cheering.) I trust it may be always thus. Art needs to be aided in a new country like this. Our painters and sculptum have genius to produce, they must be able to live; bail to be able to produce, they must be able to live. The monried ment of art must be drawn from many and various soury see. It still needs to be sought—the time will come who it will be offered as a voluntary tribute. (Applause.) Our common cause is before ne—the establishment and the support of a national name in art. The works around a "show that you have well fulfilled your share of this great duty. Let those who love art and decire to see it such, incd. do theirs as well, and we shall no longer hear that, the sister arts of pointing and scuipture cannot thrive in our country. I give you, sir:

"The Arts of Design,—they add to a nation's glory—their protection is a mata "is duty."

This entiment was core, laily applauded.

The following toast was ta "in given from the Chair, and warmly received:—

"The President of the New York Gallery of Fine Arts."

The Arts of Design,—they add to a nation's glory—their protection is a mata "is duty."

This entiment was ever, laily applauded.

The following toast was ta "in given from the Chair, and warmly received:—

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"The President of the New "Ork Gallery of Fine Arts."
Mr. Strunges then responded to the tonst of his health, as
follows:—I was informed. Mr. Pre. ident, that I should be
expected to respond to the friendly notice which has just
been taken of the New York Galle. To of Fine Arts.—
(Cheers.) I trust the gentlemen pre. ent will not be
alarmed at seeing notes in my hand. I shall say but
little of the New York Gallery. Her harp is hung upon
the willows—her pictures are stowed away in your dark
slosets—the old masters have formaken her, and your

plance.) Her friends are somewhat discouraged; but still they hope that when your exhibition closes, she may sagain show herself on your walls, under an amended charter, allowing more nevelty to be introduced,—and that their first bright hopes may yet be realized. (Cheers.) It is somewhat doubtful whether any permanent Gallery would be visited to a great extent in this city. Our people are too fond of novelty But let that pass. It gives me much more pleasure to speak of you. The thought has often occurred to me, Mr. President, when, year after year, you have opened your beautiful exhibitions to us. What is the object of these exhibitions? Certainly not merely to show the pictures as a sort of advertisement of the artists who paint them. The first inquiry of a wise man is—What ought to be the leading object of my life?—the second, How shall I best accomplish that object? There seems to be quite a diversity of opinion as to what should be the leading object of artist's life. The opinion was strongly urged in a lecture delivered in this place a few weeks since, "that it should be no part of an artist's object to teach either morality or religion; and all the pictures from the earliest history of the arts down to the "Voyage of Life," which have been painted with that view, were consigned to utter contempt. An artist should give form to those images of truth and beauty which are impressed upon his scul, without reference to the effect his works are to have upon others. This everlasting struggle between virtue and vice, was deprecated as being unnatural. What the spirit of man wants is rest, and to be let alone," I think there is just truth enough in this view of the rubject, to make the error which is mixed with it, dangerous. This everlasting struggle between virtue and vice, and between truth and error, is not an unnatural state, and it will never cease until the nature of man shall change. I know that the spirit of man seeks and longs for rest. The lidea is beautifully expressed by that sweet songstress, whose r

should be few." I give you
"The true object of Art—May it be rightly understood
and faithfully adhered to by the artists of this associa-

"The true object of Art—May it be rightly understood and faithfully adhered to by the artists of this association."

This teast was received with marked applause. The Pareners then gave:—

"Religion, Science and Art—The trio that constitute the perfection of humanity."

Rev. Mr. Brllows, being called upon by many voices, said:—Fou kindly ask me to respond to this sentiment. My only claim to do so is a loud voice. It is a sentiment of all others most needed on this occasion, and occasions like this. The great obstacle to art here, is that which makes it succeed in other countries—an obstacle that retards the growth of religion as well as art. It is the prosperity of the country—the fascinations in house-building, money-making, the imitation of fashion, the indulgence in public amuse ments and physical enjoyments. There is no place in the world where it is so difficult to cultivate the beautiful plant of art as in the rich material soil of America, and nowhere does it require mare cultivation as a modicinal plant, to cerveet the rank fertility of the country. Evil, indeed, must be the consequences, if these twin sisters—religion and art—do not influence the social condition of our people. They are contending with a tremendous sea of materialism, and, like stout swimmers, they are braving the waves, and are destined to reach the shore in safety. (Great cheering.) I have learned an important fact since I came into the room. This institution was in danger—in debt. Who saved it? Was it public taste and philanthropy? No; it was the artists themselves who came forward to give their pictures—the children of their brains—to the value of \$2000, for the purpose of upholding this institution for the benefit of the country. (Much applause.) This generosity I wished to mention to the honor of the poor artists. Poor did I say? Poor in material wealth; but rich in overy good work. I love and respect artists. I owe to them the best social heurs of my existence. They are elevated above the level of ordinary men; they are the salt

tmately connected with the domestic virtues; and let us not have any Mahomedan notions in relation to it. (Laughter.) It is the art that brings back the forms of those we leved in private life, and of those who were the most valuable and esteemed members of the community. I recently obtained a picture of my maternal grandather. I prize it above gold. I thought I had lost him or ever. He is now in my hall. (Laughter and cheers.) I do not wish to detain you longer, but I will tell you an ancedete of an eccentric English painter. He found the Lord Chanceller one day gazing upon one of his pictures.—ene that he had just finished. It was the Ruins of Thebes. The chanceller was so intent that he did not perceive the srtist coming behind him, till he put his hand on his shoulder in that familiar way that artists are permitted to approach the aristocracy in England, for there they are regarded more as nobles than as common men. The artist exclaimed, "Ah! you are admiring my picture." The chancellor replied, "Yes, and I do not mitted to leave this hall till I am the owner." The artist meters are the stream of the e this hall till I am the owner

intend to leave this hall till I am the owner." The artist rejoined. "Intel of the sold!" said the chanceller. "I did not say it was sold." interrupted the artist; "I said it was disposed of. I hoppened to have a liking for the picture myself, and I have given directions that it shall be my shroad." (Laughter.) "I am much obliged to you for the information," said the recurrent of the picture of the picture myself, and I have given directions that it is half be my shroad." (Laughter.) I hope we too, will have a resurrection of art. It depends on two things—first, upon artists producing pictures that shall not lie in their graves; and, secondly, upon the liberality of the public in patrenising the arts. Why do not the merchant princes in the avenues, who furnish their houses so piendidly with massive mirrors and costly carpets, and other articles of superb furniture, decorate their walls with the paintings of our artists! (Cheers.) But I am going beyond all bounds, and must now conclude. I have only to say that I feel a deep interest in art. in artists, and above all, in the moder? President that distinguishes this company. (Applause.)

Rev. Dr. Berners was next loudly called upon from all parts of the room, and said:—However compliments in the summary of the command that has preceded me. He has full my first that it is a summary of the distinct of the room and said:—However compliments of the owner of the command the has preceded me. He has full that it is the command the public at large so much profit and pleasure any year own. I have not recently resided in this the city of my birth; but I rejoice in the lead that it has taken in the patronage of art. As I have not talent to be an artist, nor money to be a patron of art. I follow him the city of my birth; but I rejoice in the lead that it has taken in the patronage of art. As I have not talent to be an artist, nor money to be a patron of art. There was a formed play that art is not appreciated among us. There is no other country in the world where art has he h

have not the wealth of the aristocracy of the eld world'
while millions around them are steeped in poverty to the
lips. I know the artists whem I address would not have
patronage at the expense of humanity, and with such
micry around them. But, as I said before, there is anple
encouragement if the works are only produced. I shall
new conclude, expressing it as my opinion that there is no
way in which you can so rapidly improve in the art of
painting, as by such exhibitions as surround you this
evening. (Loud cheers.)

The following toasts were then given:—
"The Press—One of the most powerful auxiliaries of
the art." Responded to by Mr. Brooks.

"Painting—The art which makes the understanding
brighter, and renders the affections of the mind better

the art." Responded to by Mr. Brooks.

"Painting—The art which makes the understabighter, and renders the affections of the mind and purer."

"Literature as connected with the fine arts." Respondent to a spending the street of the street. to by Mr. Pana.

Mr. GAYLORD CLARKE, being called on to speak, said, in reference to an observation of Dr. Bethune, he thought

in reference to an observation of Dr. Bethune, he thought the decter was in error, namely, that pictures executed by men unworthy of the name of artists, made an in-jurious impression upon the public mind. But in this country, it appeared to him that every man was entitled to his merits, such as they were, and however small. He never looked upon a picture, however feeble in concep-tion or execution, that he did not honor the painter for his attempt. He concluded by giving— "The man who attempts much and accomplishes some does honor to his art."

tion or execution, that he did not nonor the painter for his attempt. He concluded by giving—

"The man who attempts much and accomplishes some does honor to his art."

Mr. Prosper M. Wermone, being next called on. said.—
I am quite sure that the hero of Geoffrey Graham's story could not be more surprised when waked from his twenty years slumber, than I am at being called upon to address you. (Laughter.) But this is not the time for any manwho is a friend of art 'to stand back. I have derived great pleasure from what I have seen to-night. A sentiment fell from one of the two reverend gentlemen who addressed you, with which I did not agree, though I did not express dissent, as that gentleman had given utterance to so much of what was good. He said that art was not appreciated here, in consequence of our material prosperity. This is unsound, and I am happy to say that a gentleman who is almost always right upon every point, corrected the sentiment—I mean Dr. Bethaue, who never touches a subject that he does not adorn, in the same manner as you, sir, adorn and illustrate every subject you touch. (Laughter, and cheers.) I say, with him, that art is appreciated in this country, whenever and wherever its productions appear. You would not put your pencils to canvass if you did not know that your pictures would adorn the walls of our houses. Let the artists around me feel assured that talents and genius will meet their reward here as readily as anywhere else in the world. I shall give you the following teast:—

"The President of the Academy—May be long preside over an institution known."

This sentiment was warmly applauded, and Mr. Drawn responded. He said he was disqualified, by nature and by habit, for making speeches, and from which he receives, honor."

The resident of the Academy—May he long preside over an institution when he confers, and from which he receives, honor."

The sentiment was warmly applauded, and

Mr. Drawn responded. He said he was disqualified, by nature and by habit, for making speeches, and no

quarter of a century, and if he had any claim to success, he ewed it more to that cause than to any other.

The next sentiments given were—
"The French and German Artists."
"The American Artists in Europe."
The health of Mr. Censinson, Vice-President of the Academy, having been given, he briefly responded, and concluded with the following sentiment:—
"Art and Artists—May the one be as harmonious as the others are united."

Dr. Griswold was here called upon. He said he wouldnot make a speech, but he would supply an emission. The greatest of all American artists was absent—a man of whom Fennimore Cooper had said that day in his (Dr. Griswold's) presence:—However we may be praised, he is the author of America." Yee, the name of William Cullen. Bryant would live while many, now popular, would be forgotten Dr. G. concluded by giving his health.
One or two other sentiments having been proposed, the assemblage broke up in harmony at 12 o'clock, all delighted with the exhibition they had witnessed of "The art that baffles Time's tyrannic claim To quench it."

We understand that the rooms will be accessible today for private exhibition, and to-morrow they will be thrown open to the public.

Our Staten Island Correspondence.

RICHMOND Co., Staten Island, April 3, 1851. I have been requested to send you the returns of the election of the town of Northfield, which we hope you will please notice; it has gone whig:-

Court Calendar for Monday. Superior Court-Circuit.-Nos. 52, 286, 287, 287)4, 43, 204, 205, 207, 224, 213, 188, 6, 208, 209, 270. COMMON PLEAS.—292, 10, 48, 263, 281, 285, 296, 345, 367, 371. SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21 to 29, 31 to 39, 40 to 44, inclusive.

Obituary .- Died, on Sunday, 6th April, PREDORE DELEGATION OF ARMS and Franceis Delma-nico, deceased. The friends of the family, and of his uncle, Lorenzo Delmonico, are invited to attend his funeral, on denday afternoon, the 7th inst., at 4 o'clock, from Delmo-nico's Hotel, 26 Birondway.

Telegraph Stock for Sale.—Several shares in the Boston and New York Telegraph line (Morse's patent). Address Flash, at this office.

Fine Arts.—Signor Piatte, Sculptor, from Italy, having finished two large Marble Statues, for mon-ments in Greenwood Cemetery, invites his friends and all amateurs of the fine arts, to visit his Studio, which will be open for the free exhibition of the naid Statues, from Monday, the 7th until Tuesday, the 22d of April. 152 East Twenty-fres

John Keese, Auctioneer.-James Cooley will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of House-hold Furniture at the residences of families, or will receive it for sale at his capacitous rooms, 377 and 379 Broadway, cor-ner of White street. Cash advances on all consignments.

Holmes, the Daguerreotypist, 289 Broad

A Comparison Suggested.—There are very decided specimens of the steeple crown and the sugar leaf hat about town, which gentlemen of good taste carefully sechew. It is bad taste to run the peculiarities of fashion into burlesque. GENIN has endeavored to avoid this in his Spring Fashion for 1861. The crown though slightly conical, is not at all comical; not does extravagance run ever at the brim. Compare with the illustrations of the prevailing mode, which are of a more decided and glaring character, and judge

which are of a more decided was between elegance and caricature.

GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's. G. B. Clark, Merchant Tallor, has a perfeetly new assortment of all goods suitable for gentlemen-fine black cloth dress or frock coats to order, 516 to \$22, pants, \$5 to \$5, vest from \$2.50 to \$6. Also, ready made sack and frock coats, vests and pants. All that skill, capi-tal, and urbanity of deportment can command will be found concentrated at 116 William street, between Fulton and John streets.

Magnificent-Stylish-Fashionable-Rich ! Magnificent—Stylish—Fashlonable—Rich.!
—The most elegant assortment of rich and rare Carpetings that the bright eyes of beauty ever beheld, is to be found at the magnificent store of Mesers. Peterson & Humphrey, 3th Broadway, corner of White street. The infinite variety of derigns, and the great display of the richest and rarret fabrics cannot fall to meet every wish and desire of those who require new Carpetings and Oil Clothe. A walk through this spacious and theroughly stocked store will afford a rich treat to those who delight in the progress of manufactures towards perfection. The clerks and salesmen in this store are all accomplished gentlemen, and very cheerful and obliging to customers and visitors.

Carpets! Carpets! is the subject, and where Carpets: Carpets: is the subject, and way go to get the best and cheapest is the question. We say go to the celebrated cheapest carpet establishment in the United States. No. 59 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Only think! three ply Carpets, 8s. and 9s. oil Cloth, 3s., 4s.: Ingrain Carpets, 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s. and 6s. per yard, the largest assortment to be found in this country.

\$100,000 worth of Carpetings, Oil Cloth, &c.—The wholesale ware-rooms of William McGrorty, 156 William street, 3d door from Fullon street, are new thrown open. The large stock of Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c., will be retailed cheap for cash. Those in want would do well to call carly and canmine the Carpeting.

anid Hair Dye, so celebrated in London, Paris, Beston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, etc., can only be pre-gured genuine at the manufactory. 4 Wall street, New York. The public must beware of counterfeits. See my various-diplomar. It is for anie, wholesale and retail, or applied. Copy the address.

Phalon's Magic Hair Dye, to color the hair, or whiskers, the moment it is applied, without injury to the hair or shis. It can be washed immediately without disturbing the color, and has no had older. It is applied, or reld, at Phalon's Wig and Toupes manufactory, 107 Broadway. For sale in the city and tountry by druggists generally.

Gourand's Liquid Hair Dye will convers gray or red hair to a jet black or brown, the instant it is applied, literally dying the hair the instant it is applied, without staining the skin. Warranted, or no pay taken. Found-only at Dr. Felix Goursuide old established depot, of Walker street, first store from Broadway.

Wigs and Toupees.—Persons wishing avery superior Wig or Toupee should call at Batchelor's celebrated Wig factory, No. 4 Wall street. They will find he perfectly understands all their requirements; no matter how difficult, he never fails to fit the head; in fact he knows his business, and makes a business of it. Copy his address, and give him a call.

Gourand's Italian Medicated Soap cures pimpice, frechies, eruptions, chaps, &c. Pouses Subtile oradicates hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, for pale lips and checks. Bair Restorative, Lily White, &c., as the old established depot, of Walker street, near Broadway, and T. R. Callender's, 68 South Third street, Philadelphia.

M. Levett, Dentist, No. 628 Brondway.—In calling attention to this profession, our object is to direct strangers, so as to escape those who not only injure the profession, but often infinit permanent injury upon their patients. This gentleman, where name we have selected, stands high in his prefession in this city, well educated, and thoroughly practised in every branch of the science, enjoying over twenty-five perms of presonal experience, deveted to the improvements of his profession. We know of no individual who can take precedence of Dr. Levett in skill and scientific sequirements. (From Andrews & Co.'s Stranger's Guide, 1856.)

Dr. James W. Powell, Oculist, Aurist, &c., continues to devote his attention exclusively to diseases of the Eye and Ean from 9 to 4 o'clock, daily, at the same office has occupied for the last 7 years, 25 Broadway, entrance by Warren street, where can be het his "Treatise on the Eye," A edition, price 20 cents.

Useful Information.—Scape containing al-kalies are pernicious to use for shaving. They fill the pores, and dry and stiffen the ckin, producing much analyzare. Bogle's Amole is a fee to thin, producing much analyzare. Investor, William Rogle, 77 and vantages, state of Roston, For sale in this city by A. B. & D. Sande, 100 Fulton atpect, Rushton, Clark & Co., 276 Broadway, Cary & Co., and Brig-Nam & D., Pengl street.